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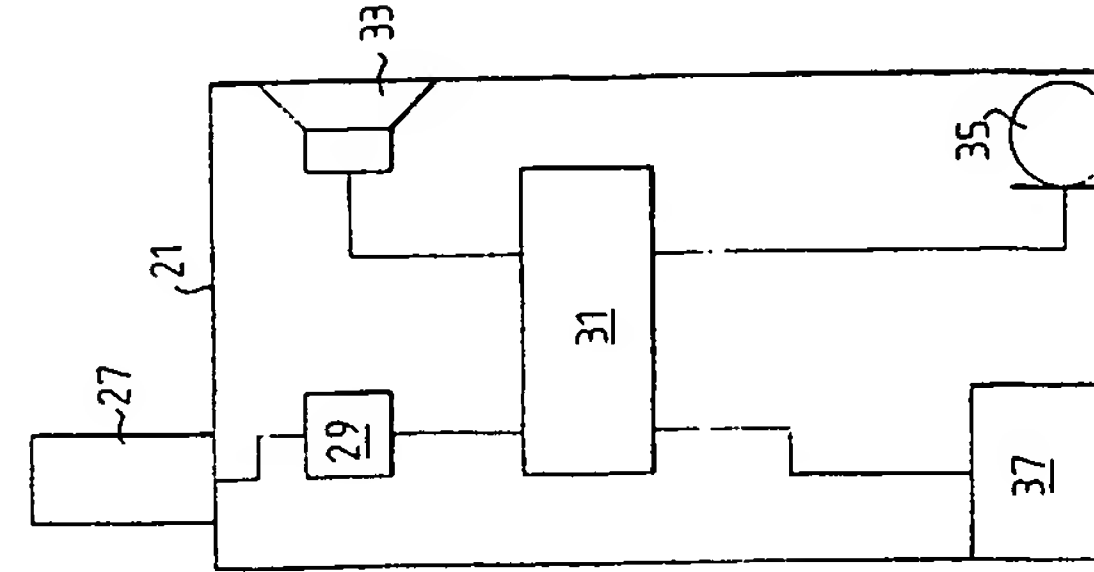
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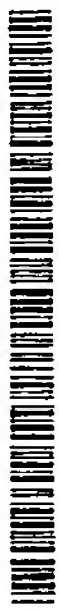
(54) Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS IN A MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK



(57) Abstract: To detect and/or prevent the use of radio communication equipment in situations or places in which such use is undesirable, according to the invention a short-range radio communication unit may be used to detect portable radio communications unit in the vicinity and transmit to any such units that are turned on, either a command to turn them off or a message to the bearer of the phone. The telephone also comprises a short-range radio communications unit for this purpose.

[Continued on next page]

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— Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.

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Method and Apparatus in a Mobile Communications Network**Technical Field**

5 The present invention relates to mobile telephones an in particular to a method and an apparatus for preventing use of mobile telephones in situations where it is undesirable.

Description of Related Art

10 Mobile telephones and other terminals utilizing wireless communication, such as personal computers, are being used to an increasing extent. In some cases this is very annoying to other people, for example, telephones ringing during concerts or at cinemas. Some times the owner of the phone even answers and engages in a conversation without leaving the room.

15 In hospitals, for example, radio signals transmitted by mobile telephones sometimes interfere with technical equipment. In airplanes all use of equipment containing radio transmitters is prohibited because they may interfere with the control electronics. Even in these situations, people sometimes ignore the ban on this type of equipment, or just forget to turn their mobile telephones off when entering an air plane or hospital area, or a concert hall or the like.

20 Patent specifications WO 96/29687 and US 5 543 779 both describe methods for detecting any mobile telephones nearby that are engaged in communication with a base station. With this method, only a few of the mobile telephones present will be detected, and they will be so at a stage when the mobile telephone is already transmitting signals to the base station. This means that sensitive equipment may already be disturbed and it is probably too late to stop the telephone from ringing.

Object of the Invention

It is an object of the invention to enable the detection and/or prevention of the use of radio communication equipment in situations or places in which such use is undesirable.

Summary of the Invention

5 This object is achieved according to the invention by a first radio communication device adapted to

10 transmit a radio signal instructing other radio communication devices within a certain range from the unit to identify themselves; receive and interpret the response signals; and, in dependence of the response signal received from each radio communication device:

15 transmit a message to the radio communication device
transmit a message to the user of the radio communication device, or
order the radio communication device to turn itself off.

The object is also achieved by a portable radio communication device comprising means for communicating in a cellular telephone network and low power radio communication means characterized in that it comprises means for

20 - in response to a low power radio message instructing it to identify itself, transmitting a response signal;
- receiving a message and/or instructions and act upon them.

25 The object is also achieved according to the invention by a method of controlling the use of mobile terminals, comprising the following steps:

- transmitting a radio signal from a central unit instructing all radio communication units within a certain range to identify themselves
30 - transmitting response signals from each portable radio communication unit within

- transmitting instructions from the central unit to each portable radio communication units in dependence of the content of the response signal;
- the portable radio communication unit responding to the instructions.

5 In this way, portable radio communications device may be switched off automatically by the first radio communication device, or the user of the mobile phone can be reminded that the phone should be turned off.

10 According to a preferred embodiment the first radio communication device is adapted to transmit an alarm if all mobile terminals do not respond to said message or order within a certain time period.

According to another embodiment the portable radio communication device is adapted to shut itself down when instructions to do so are received.

15 Instructions may also, instead of a shutdown command, comprise the order to notify the person carrying the portable radio.

20 It is foreseen that in a few years' time, most mobile telephones will include low power radio transmitters having a range of, typically, 10m or 100m, for example according to the Bluetooth standard. These radio transmitters will be used for a number of purposes:

25 For signalling to and from a telephone in the PSTN network so that the mobile telephone can be used as a cordless phone in the PSTN network when the user is close enough to his/her home telephone, or to connect a wireless headset to either the mobile phone or to the PSTN network using Bluetooth.

30 To transmit data between the mobile telephone and other units, for example personal computer, for example, if the user keeps a diary and/or a phone book in the

mobile phone and wants the diary and/or phone book in his/her PC to be updated with information from the mobile telephone.

These functions are described, for example, in WO97/34403 and WO 98/11707.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In the following, the invention will be described in more detail, by way of preferred embodiments and with reference to the drawings, in which:

10 Figure 1 is an overall schematic representation of the units according to the invention and how they interact;

Figure 2 is a schematic representation of a mobile telephone according to one embodiment of the invention;

Figures 3A and 3B are flow charts of a first and a second embodiment of the method according to the invention.

Detailed Description of Embodiments

15 Figure 1 is a schematic representation of the units according to the invention. In this example the method according to the invention is implemented for a building 1, but it may just as well be an airplane, or the gate area at an airport, or any other area.

20 In the building 1, there are a number of mobile telephones 3, 5 that may be used for mobile communication in mobile telephone networks, represented in the Figure by a base station 7. This type of communication is well known in the art. The mobile telephones 3 may operate according to any standard known in the art, including Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), and Wideband CDMA. Accordingly the mobile terminals will not all connect to the same base station. Each mobile terminal will connect to a base station 7 in a network providing the appropriate standard. However, for simplicity, only one base station is shown in this figure, since the communication between the mobile telephones and the telephone

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In the example, one mobile telephone 3 in the building 1 is currently involved in a connection to the base station 7. Another mobile phone 5 is not involved in a connection, but is turned on. There may be other telephones in the building that are not turned on. These phones will not be affected by the invention, and are not shown. There are, of course, also a number of mobile telephones 9 outside the building.

In the building 1 there is also a central radio unit 11 comprising a transmitter 13 transmitting low power radio signals. The power of the radio signals is adjusted so that the signal will be received by mobile telephones 3, 5 inside the building, but not the mobile telephones 9 outside the building.

The low power radio signal tells the mobile telephones 3, 5 to respond by transmitting a similar signal to identify themselves to the central unit 11, for example, by the type of equipment they are. This signal is received by a receiving part 15 and processed in a processor 17 in the central unit 11. This identification is necessary, or at least desirable, to make sure that only equipment that really has to be turned off is, especially in the cases when an alert is sent out if all radio transmitting equipment is not turned off. For example, there is no need to turn off television sets or radios.

The processor 17 also controls the transmitting and receiving parts 13, 15.

In order for the method according to the invention to work, the mobile telephone must include a low power radio transmitter of the specified kind, and software for handling the functions, as will be described in connection with Figures 2 and 3. For mobile phones not including such units, a piece of additional equipment may be used to enable the mobile phone to communicate with the central radio unit.

Figure 2 shows a general mobile telephone 21 according to the invention. As an example, a GSM telephone is shown.

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The telephone shown in Figure 2 comprises an antenna 27 used to receive and transmit signals through the air interface. The signals received by the antenna are processed in a radio unit 29 and a processing unit 31 before they are played to the subscriber through a loudspeaker 33. The actual processing steps performed, such as demodulation, D/A conversion equalization and decoding, depend on the signaling system and are well known to the person skilled in the art. Speech is registered by a microphone 35 and processed by the processing unit 31 and the radio unit 29 before it is transmitted from the antenna 27. As common in the art, the processor may also control a keyset and display (not shown).

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According to the invention, the telephone also comprises a short-range radio transmitter unit 37, for example, a Bluetooth transmitter, controlled by the processing unit 31.

As discussed above, the short-range radio transmitter included in the mobile terminal according to the invention may, and probably will, be used for other purposes than that according to the invention.

If the hardware and/or software needed for the method according to the invention is not included in the mobile terminal, a plug-in unit comprising the necessary hardware and software can instead be connected to the mobile telephone.

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Figure 3A is a flow chart of the method according to a first embodiment of the invention:

Step 101: The central unit sends out a request signal requesting all mobile telephones and other units transmitting radio signals to identify themselves.

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Step 102: Each radio transmitting unit, when receiving the signal from the central unit, identifies itself to the central unit by a response signal. This signal preferably includes the type of unit and the type or types of communication it may engage in.

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Step 103: The central unit interprets each of the response signals received, and determines for each communication device that has responded, if this device has to be turned off or not, or to be partially turned off.

Step 104: If the device should be turned off, go to step 105; if an instruction or another message should be sent to the device, go to step 107; if nothing should happen, end of procedure.

Step 105: The central unit orders the device to turn itself off.

Step 106: The device turns itself off. The next time a request signal is sent out from the central unit, this device will not be registered. End of procedure.

Step 107: The central unit sends a message to the communication device. Any type of message that the device can handle may be sent, for example "turn off mobile phones", or "switch to short distance radio for communication".
End of procedure.

Figure 3B is a flow chart of the method according to a second embodiment of the invention:

Step 201: The central unit sends out a request signal requesting all mobile telephones or other units transmitting radio signals to identify themselves.

Step 202: Each unit transmitting radio signals, when receiving the signal from the central unit, identifies itself to the central unit by a response signal.

Step 203: The central unit interprets each of the response signals received, and determines for each communication device that has responded, if this device has to be turned off or not.

Step 204: If the device should be turned off, go to step 205; if nothing should happen, end of procedure.

Step 205: The central unit orders the device to turn itself off. If the device offers several communication functions, for example, communication in a cellular network, which may be dangerous, and low power radio communication, only the undesired functions will have to be turned off, for example, the long-distance radio transmitting parts.

Step 206: The device transmits a confirmation signal to the central unit, then turns itself off.

Step 207: If confirmation signals are not received from all devices that should be turned off, within a certain amount of time, a message may be transmitted. This may be a private alert to the owner of the device that was not turned off, or a public alert or alarm. For example, in airplanes or in hospitals, a public alert may be appropriate to draw attention to the fact that electronic equipment may be disturbed. End of procedure.

Claims

1. A first radio communication device (11) comprising transmitting means (13, 17) for transmitting a radio signal instructing portable radio

communication devices within a certain range from the unit to identify themselves; receiving means (15, 17) for receiving and interpreting the response signals; and, means (13, 17) for, in dependence of the response signal received from each radio communication device:

transmitting a message to the radio communication device

transmitting a message to the user of the radio communication device, or

ordering the radio communication device to turn itself off

2. A first radio communication device according to claim 1, adapted to transmit an alarm if all mobile terminals do not respond to said message or order within a certain time period.

3. A first radio communication device according to claim 1 or 2, adapted to order a mobile terminal that does not respond to said message or order within a certain time period to turn off the cellular communication function.

4. A first radio communication device according to claim 1, 2 or 3, adapted to order a mobile terminal that does not respond to said message or order within a certain time period to switch to a short range communication mode.

5. A first radio communication device according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein the transmitting means (13) and/or the receiving means (15) are short range wireless communication means, for example according to the Bluetooth standard.

6. A portable radio communication device (21) comprising means for communicating in a cellular telephone network and low power radio communication means

- in response to a low power radio message instructing it to identify itself, transmitting a response signal;
- receiving a message and/or instructions and act upon them.

7. A portable radio communication device according to claim 6, adapted to shut itself down when instructions to do so are received.

8. A portable radio communication device according to claim 6 or 7, adapted to switch to a short-range communication mode when instructions to do so are received.

9. A portable radio communication device according to claim 6, 7 or 8, wherein said identifying means (37) is a short-range wireless communication means, for example according to the Bluetooth standard, for receiving said low power radio message.

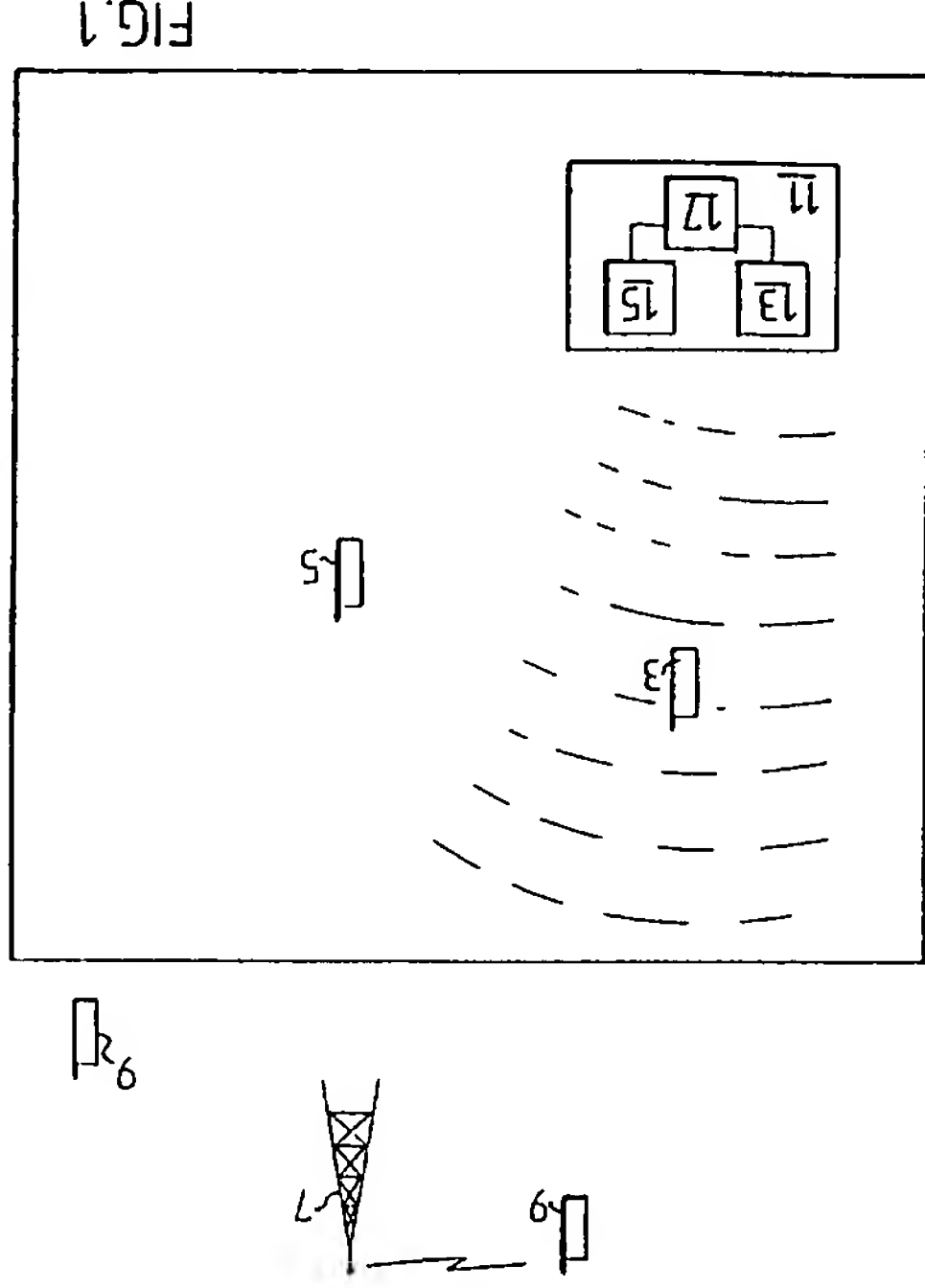
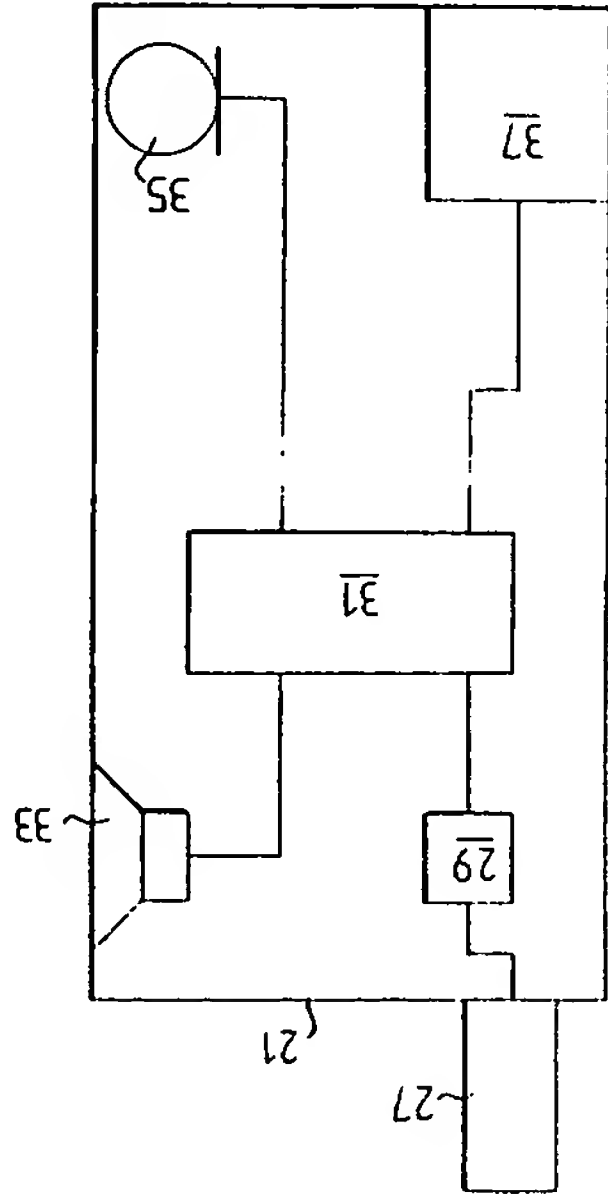
10. A method of controlling the use of mobile terminals, comprising the following steps:

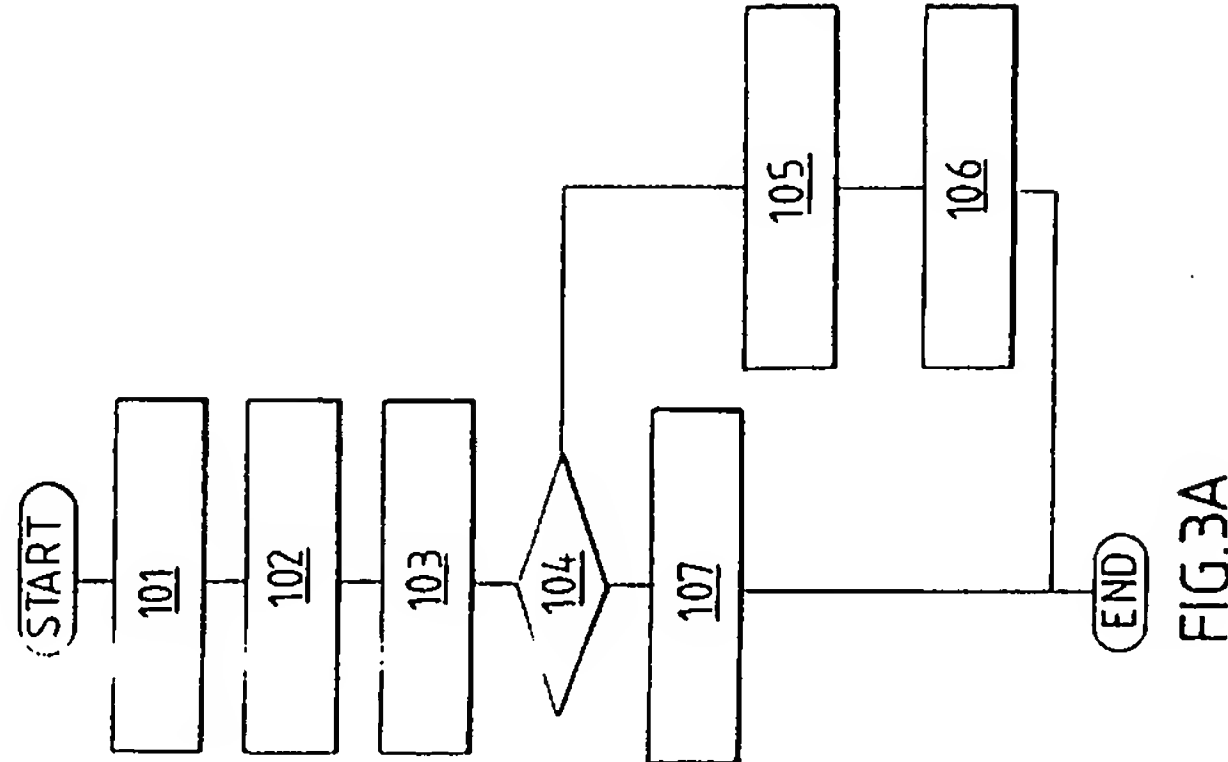
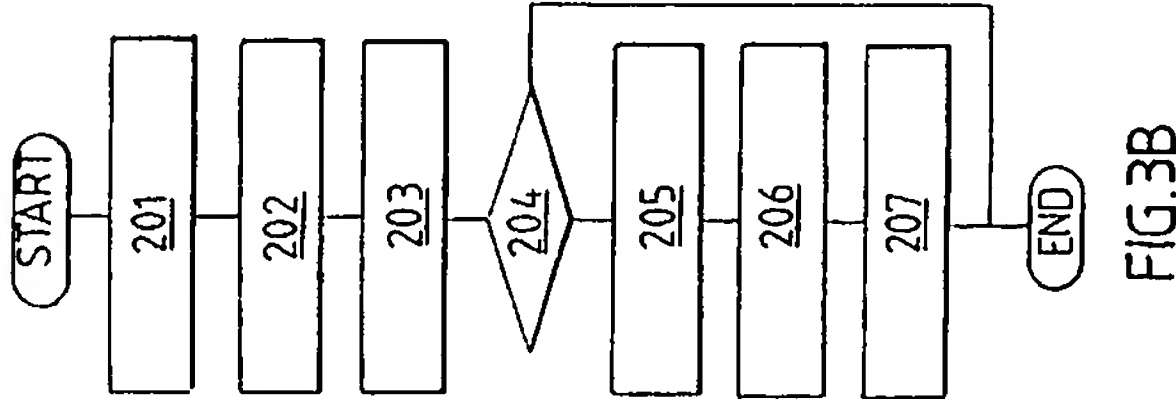
- transmitting a radio signal from a central unit instructing all radio communication units within a certain range to identify themselves
- transmitting response signals from each portable radio communication unit within the range;
- transmitting instructions from the central unit to each portable radio communication units in dependence of the content of the response signal;
- the portable radio communication unit responding to the instructions.

11. A method according to claim 10, wherein said instructions comprise the order to notify the person carrying the portable radio.

12. A method according to claim 10 or 11, wherein said instructions comprise the order to the portable radio communication unit to turn itself off.

13. A method according to any one of the claims 10-12, wherein said instructions comprise the order to the portable radio communication unit to turn off the cellular communication function.





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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International application No. PCT/SE 00/02432		
A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC7: H04Q 7/38, H04Q 7/34, H04M 3/00 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC7: H04Q, H04M		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 9834421 A2 (MAZ MIKROELEKTRONIK ANWENDUNGSZENTRUM HAMBURG GMBH), 6 August 1998 (06.08.98), page 14, line 17 - page 15, line 31, figure 1, abstract	1, 10-13
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A	-- EP 0891110 A1 (ALCATEL ALSTHOM COMPANIE GENERALE D' ELECTRICITE), 13 January 1999 (13.01.99), abstract	1-13
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "P" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "J" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
2 April 2001		17-04-2001
Name and mailing address of the ISA/		Authorized officer

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT			International application No. PCT/SE 00/02432
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